TERMS: THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square off2 lines, or less, for the first insection, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year. [27] Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them insected, or they will be continued until forbid and 

Obituary notices over 12 lines, charged at the regular advertising raics.
All communications intended to promote the private gnds or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or individuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Job Work, such as Pamphicis, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good style, and on reasonable terms.
All etters addressed to the Proprietor, post paid, will be prompily attended to.
Persons at a distance sending us the names of four solvent subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.
No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hetel.

## THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1858. NOTES OF THE BANKS OF TENNESSEE. Received by the State, Union and Planters' Banks Tennessee, at Nashville.

By the Planters' Bank. Bank of Tennessee, Union Bank, Planiers' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Farmers' Bank, Bank of Paris, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Union, By the Bank of Tens

Bank of Memphis, Northern Bank of Tenn. Bank of America, Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Middle Tenn. Commercial Bank, Southern Bank. se and the Union Bank Bank of Middle Tenn.

Gity Bank,
Farmers' Bank,
Merchants' Bank,
Northern Bank,
Southern Bank,
Traders' Bank,
Kentucky Banks,
New Orleans Banks. Bank of Tennessee, Planters' Bank, Union Bank, Bank of America. Hank of Chattanooga, Bank of Memphis, Bank of Paris, Bank of the Union, Buck's Bank,

Louisville, Aug. 2 .- Court of Appeals .-The American candidate for Judge is elected by 228 majority, and the American Clerk by 307 majority. The American county officers are elected by a small majority. A fight partly personal and partly political,

occurred between Dr. Standeford and Capt. D. H. Rousseau. The latter was shot in the abdomen, dangerously-otherwise the elec-

Sr. Louis, Ang. 2 .- A battle between the Chippewas and Sioux is reported near Big Stone Lake on July 14th, in which 20 Sioux and 11 Chippewas were killed.

Washington, August 3 .- The Mississippi Central Railroad promises to carry the mail from Washington to New Orleans in four days; two hours additional being allowed for of August.

Cass privately wrote to Governor Stevens that he will use his best efforts to counteract illegal river mining tax at Frazier's river, imposed by the Hudson Bay Company.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- The government of New Granada officially objects to the pas-Isthmus route. Our government, it is genover the Isthmus, notwithstanding the objections of the Granadians.

HEALTH OF CITIES .- In New York during the week ending the 31st ult. there were 698 deaths-90 men, 72 women, 283 boys and 253 girls. Sixty of the deaths were of consumption, and 167 by cholera Infantine.

In Charleston, during the week ending on the 31st ult, there were 20 deaths-10 whites and 10 blacks-6 whites and 5 black chil-

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 4.—Elections were held throughout this State on Monday for members to Congress, and for the State Leg-

Returns have been received from the 1st Congressional district, and the result is the election of J. R. Barratt, the Democratic candidate, over F. P. Blair, Jr., the Freesoil and Republican candidate, by a majority of six

A MYSTERIOUS CASE .- Quite an excitement is said to exist near Millersburg, Iowa, in consequence of the spiritual revelations of a boy, who asserts that Thomas, whose mysterious disappearance was noticed a year ago, was shot and then thrown into the well of one of the persons arrested about that time on suspicion of being his murderer, and that his horse was "backed" down the well alive and the well filled up. A large number of persons congregated about the well on the 3d ult., to dig down and ascertain the truth of the boy's story. When they had dug down about twenty-five feet, a stench arose so nauseating that they had to fill up the well. It was their determination, however, to dig from the side of the well. But the owner awears he will shoot any one who makes any further attempts.

Nearly all, if not all, the drinking saloons in St. Louis, it is said, are furnished with straws for sucking Juleps, by one man, who sells them for one and a half or two dollars a thousand; from about two scres of land, on which he grows rye annually, he sells about twenty-four hundred dollars worth of straws. They are packed also in barrels containing about 12,000 straws, and shipped to New Orleans, St. Paul, and the than Allen, for the crime of perjury. The intermediate places, and the demand is in-

TRIAL OF A DAHLGREEN GUN .- A Dahlgreen gun, which has been on trial at Castle Island, Boston harbor, burst on the 1532d fire. There had been consumed in the proof of this gun about 15,400 pounds of powder, and the aggregate weight of shot and shells fired amounts to 115,000 pounds. When the piece burst, a large fragment, weighing I think I begin to see it." "Indeed," respondhear 800 pounds, was thrown to a great ed the lady. "Yes," replied the husband .height in the air, and fell about 360 feet to "For instance, my dear, I know your deep the rear.

New York, August 2 .- Sales of cotton although not quotably lower, prices are somewhat easier. Middling Uplands 12 5-16 cents. Flour firm, with sales of 13,500 barrels, at unchanged prices. Wheat unsettled, with sales of 60,000 bushels. Corn buoy to \$1,08.

GOLD PRODUCTIONS FOR 1857 .- The production of gold in Australia for the past year is set down by the best English authorities at one hundred millions of dollars. The production in other countries is estimated as follows: California, sixty-five millions of dollars; Russia and Siberia, twenty millions of dollars; other parts of the world, fifteen millions of dollars. Total, one hundred millions of dollars.

We thus have two hundred millions as the gold crop of 1858, and the actual amount is likely to be rather more than the estimated aggregate. At this rate, two thousand millions of gold will be thrown into the monetaten venra.

RUMORS OF WAR .-- Some uneasiness manifested by the British press at the announcement in the French papers that a Russian fleet of twenty-two vessels will appear in the English Channel in the course of the summer, and that this fleet is to put into the French and friendly port of Breast to refit. A demonstration of this kind, coupled with the extraordinary activity at Cherbourg, is considered as rather suspicious.

SINGULAR PROPHECY OF DEATH.—Barnard Houseman, a well known citizen of Cincinnati, died on Sunday night. He was taken sick three weeks ago, and on the first day said, "In three weeks I shall die." His milkman was present, and told him he should not talk so. He asked the milkman what he would bet on it, and after some conversation it was agreed that if he died in three weeks the milkman was to supply the family a year for nothing, and if not, double price was to be paid for milk one year. This was done jestingly by the milkman. Mr. Houseman insisted daily that he would die just at the time mentioned, and prepared accordingly. His prophecy proved true. .

THE HEAT ABROAD .- Letters from Europe and India speak of the remarkable heat of the season. The accounts from India reported that the intense heat of the country appears to have fatal effect upon the English troops. In the 35th regiment eighty-four deaths of appoplexy were announced. The London theatres have been deserted on ac-90 mile of staginng, commencing on the first count of the great heat, and several persons are reported to have died from the cause .-The drouth throughout France is excessive. The Seine is reported to be nearly as low as it was in 1719. In England the crops are reported to be very promising, except in districts where the drought has affected them. In Spain the harvest is very fine.

Pennsylvanian gives a doleful account of erably believed, will send forward the troops the decline in price of real estate in Philadelphia. Small stores and moderately large dwelling houses rent readily at fair prices. and the number of houses for sale and to rent is larger than it has been for twenty years. A large amount of property is in the Sheriff's hands, which sells at ruinously low prices. Building associations have collapsed, and large quantities of land on the outskirts of the city, bought by speculators last year, have reverted to the original owners.

> A few days ago a young lady of Philadelphia, "just seventeen years old," fell in with a lover who had promised more than he had performed, and treated his back to one of the most extensive cowhidings that ever occurred in the Quaker City. When he got loose from the fair enchantress, it is said that he removed his mortal remains from her neighborhood with no little dispatch.

The French Government has approprinted a sum of 150,000f, for the restoration of the church of St. Anne, at Jerusalem .-This church was built during the Crusades, on the spot, it is claimed, where the Virgin Mary was born, and was ceded to the French Government in 1856. It is almost a ruin.

CROPS IN TEXAS .- The Austin State Gazette of the 17th ult., says:

There is no doubt of our corn and cotton rops-first planting and second planting .-We shall have the greatest abundance of corn, wheat and cotton. Our farmers are in excellent spirits. Debt and embarrassment no longer give them reason for fearing an attack of the blue-devils. We are greatly favored. In no Southern State will there be so large a corn crop made as in Texas.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILBOAD .-We learn from a reliable source that the damage done to this Road by the late flood will not exceed five hundred dollars. will progress vigorously, and in a few days the construction train will make regular daily trips over the finished portion of the road, now upwards of twenty-two miles .-Memphis Eagle.

A PROMINEST CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR next. PERJURY.—On Monday morning last, Hon. James H. Woodworth, of this city, and exmember of Congress from this district, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Nacharge was preferred by Sherman P. Tracy, former cashier of the "Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company," of Georgia. - Chicago Times, 28th ult.

A DEFINITION IN POLITICAL ECONOMY .-Will you never learn, my dear, the difference between real and exchangeable value?" The question was put to a husband who had fed on bread and water until the dog days been lucky enough to be tied to a political economist in petticoats. "Oh, yes, my dear, learning and all your virtues-that's your real value. But I knew, also, that none of to-day 2,000 bales. The market is heavy, and my married friends would swop wives with me-that's your exchangeable value!"

An ineffectual attempt had been made to onte the Chinese near Canton. All of the English merchants had been compelled to ant, with sales of 107,000 bushels; white \$! | seek safety on board of the War vessels of the allied forces.

THE WAR ON DOUGLAS.

The President and his organ at Washington keep up the war on Douglas briskly .-They are determined, says the Nashville Patriot, that he shall be crushed, if the exercise of what influence and power they possess, in alliance with the negro worshippers of Illinois, can compass that end of their revenge. But, what is the tendency of this state of things? Who is to be benefitted by it? What effect will it have upon the interests of the South! How will it operate upon the grand quadrennial contest for the Presidency in 1860? The Washington correspondent of the Richmond South, in his letter of the ry circulation of the world during the next 26th ult., gives us, without intending it, answers to these interrogatories. He says:

"The indications are multiplying that the voice of the Southern States will scarcely he heard in the next Presidential election .-The fight for succession will be confined to the Northern ones. It will be single-handed -between the Anti-Lecomptonites and the Black Republicans. The former will probably be victorious: carrying a sufficient number of those States to secure a majority of the Electoral College. I think so from the manner in which Senator Douglas is looming up in Illinois. In 1860, the electoral vote will amount to 306. Of these the slaveholding States will be entitled to but 120-not one of which, by-the-by, I am willing to believe, will be bestowed on either wing of the Freesoilers-on either Douglas or Seward, should they be the Northern candidates. One hundred and fifty-four votes will elect. Hence the Anti-Lecomptonites may lose 34 votes in the non-slaveholding States. and win with the remainder, without the aid of a Southern vote.

Thus you have the issue of 1860 distinctly before your eyes, as concerns the South and North. It will admit of no favorable interpretation for the former. It is but too apparent to my vision that we are to be over-

whelmed by superior numbers.

According, therefore, to this sham demoeratic authority, the war upon Douglas tends to give additional strength to anti Lecomptonites and black republicans, by precipitating a contest for the Presidency between them, thus drowning the voice of the South, and injuring the interests of our section, by placing it in the power of Northern sectionalism to elect a President "without the aid of a Southern vote." Now, what excuse have the President and his organs for forcing such a state of things upon the country? What can be their object? A State Convention of the sham democracy of Ohio, which met at Columbus, on the 29th ult., adopted the following resolution-

"That we regard the Lecompton controissue. Therefore, we refuse to recognize it as a test to be prescribed by either side of those who differed in opinion upon it, believing that REAL ESTATE IN PENNSYLVANIA, ... The all who hold the cardinal principles of the party and sustain its organization by voting the Democratic ticket as good enough Democrats for all purposes."

Why do not the President and the Union, his organ, conform to this policy of the democracy of Ohio, and let the "Little Giant" alone, if they are actuated by proper motives. and do not seek to bring about the sectional contest spoken of by the correspondent of the South? Are there to be several standards of sham democratic faith-one to keep together the sham democratic majority in Ohio; another to disperse the sham demoeratic majority in Illinois, and give the State over to the negfo-worshippers; and others, for Pennsylvania, Indiana, &c., &c.?

NAPOLEON BREAKING DOWN .- The cares and dangers of empire seems to be preying upon Napoleon, and in spite of an assumed feeling of security, his ticklish position wears upon the body and mind. As of old, 'uneasy rests the head that wears the crown.'-The Paris correspondent of the North American, in a recent letter, says :

The Emperor has certainly 'aged' very rapidly and sensibly during the last four or five months. I had an opportunity of obser-ving him very closely the other day, as he walked up and down on the arm of the Minister of Wurtemburg, a much taller man than himself. Louis Napoleon looked like a little bent, almost hump-backed and decaying old man, more like 60 than 50 years of age. His step was slow and teeble, and without elasticity, and his whole frame seemed breaking down with the terrible weight and responsibility of despotic rule .-To judge from recent acts his mind appears to be breaking down also; for certainly, by general consent, the whole course of his adninistration since the 16th of January, has

A certain dissatisfied wife says that her husband is such a blunderer, that he ear't even try a new boot on without "put ting his foot in it."

Governor McWillie has issued his proclamation, summoning the Legislature of Mississippi to meet in extraordinary session on the first Monday of November

ONE BERTH LEFT .- There are seven hundred cells in the Ohio State Prison and six hundred and ninety-nine convicts, leaving only one cell vacant.

A German was arrested in New York, on Saturday, while cooking a dog steak for dinner. He was indignant at the interference of the police. He claimed that he had a right to est dog with none to molest or make him afraid. He was locked up to be

The Southerner speaks of a man who recently died, leaving all his property to his sons if they should be Democrats. That old fellow evidently took a hint from the Greek philosopher who bequeathed a large fortune to his children if they should prove to be fools, for, said he, if they are wise men they will not need it .- Lou. Journal.

The United States authorities of Boston and New York have seized \$80,000 worth of Cuban sugars, which the owners attempted to pass the Custom-House undervalot .

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT JIDDAH.

The cause of the cold-blooded massacre of the English and French consols and their fa milies at Jiddah on the evening of the 15th of June, by a mob of Mahommedan assassins, has not some to light. Many theories of the animating purposes of the murderers are suggested, but nothing definite is known. Nothing had occurred to show that the people of the place were animated by any extraordina-ry sentiment of hostility towards the Chris-tian inhabitants. Her Majesty's steamer Cy clops had been lying for about a week in the harbor of Jiddah, and the officers of the steamer had made excursions in the vicinity of the town, but never met with the alightest molestation or insult, and even on the evening of the outbreak several had been walking about in the bazaars until nearly sunset, without the least apparent symptom of the approaching storm. A correspondent of the London Times writes from Alexandria, July 6th:

On the evening of the 15th ultimo, a few persons-Greek residents of the town of Jid--came swimming off to the British ship Cyclops, and stated that disturbances had arisen, and that they feared a conspiracy had been entered into against the Christian in-habitants. Every thing, however, continued in appearance perfectly quie; not a shot nor a cry was heard, though the savage work was even then already commenced; but the assassins had taken the precaution to use cold steel alone. The English consukate was the first point of attack, and Mr. Pige, the acting consul, fell under the blows of a crowd of ruffians, who followed up the murder by sacking the house and tearing down the flag. The unfortunate man's body is said to have been found knoked to pieces. The mob appears next to have poured down upon the houses of the French consul, M. Evâlard. Here, however, the governor of the town made some feeble attempt to interpose; the force at his disposal amounted to only eighty men, and, whatever efforts they may have used, they did not succeed in saving the life of either the sounsel or of his wife. Both were murdered and the daughter alone though under twenty years of age, appears to have possessed the spirit of a heroine-was rescued from the hands of the assassins, and, covered with an Arab closk, she was carried to the house of the kaimakan. Her face was laid open with do with the terrible outlawry and viciousness agash from a sabre cut erross the cheek, but before being dragged forth she had avenged the murder of her father by the death of the

Early the following morning Capt. Bullin, still ignorant of what had occurred, sent two bonts ashore. When they neared the inner reefs Turkish soldiers were observed warn ing them off; they continued, however, to ad vance until they found themselves surround ed by a crowd of about six hundred men, who from the out juttingreefs poured a show-er of stones upon the boits. The crows were fortunately armed, and pon forced their way back to the ship, not, however, without having been compelled to pura volley of musketry into their assailans.

An interval of five days now elapsed until the arrival from Mecca d Naamik Pacha, the Governor of the Hediaz, with a body of about eight hundred Turkish troops.

The crew of the steamer entreated their of-

the city, if not by laying the place in ashes, at least by being permitted to land, even though at the risk of finding themselves, at most 200 men, opposed to a population of 20,000; but the Governor sent repeated mesanges beseeching Captais Bullin to desist from all interference, warning him that his own ouse was surrounded by infuriated fanatics, clamoring for the surreader of the Christians, knew had oltained refuge in the house, and declaring that were a single gun fired, or one armed man landed from the ship not only the lives of the refugees, but also his own would to a certainty, be sacrificed. This officer can doubtless not have yielded without a struggle, and no other argument would probably have sived the city from its well-merited doom, On the 20th Naamik Pacha arrived with

his troops, and some semblance of order was restored. Miss Eveillard and other rescued Europeans were transferred on board the Cyclops. In spite of the opposition at first made by the Pacha, the crew and marines were afterwards lander with the British and French colors, and, esserted by a body of Turkish infantry, they were led to the new y made grave, over which the funeral serice was read, and the English and French flags were re-hoisted ander a salute of 21 guns. On the 24th the Cyclops sailed for Suez, where she arrived on the 3d, bringing home twenty four refugees. The number murdered at Jiddah was twenty one, and at the present moment not a Christian remains

Jiddah is a sea-port town of some prominence in Arabia, and lies on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, nearly opposite the city of Mecca, of which it is the port, some sixty or seventy miles distant. Jiddah is within the jurisdiction of the Paska of Egypt, has a considerable transit trade with the surrounding nations, and thousands of pilgrims arrive there annually on their way to the city of the Prophet. The place is cleaner and better built than most of the eastern cities, and these money lenders run into the practices has a population estimated at twenty thou

UNANIMITY OF JURIES.-The absurdity of re quiring unanimous assent in rendering verdicts by Juries is exciting much attention in England. Practically we know that this matter is regulated by juries occasionally among themselves, despite the law, by requiring a concurrence by a two-thirds vote, or in some such proportion. A London cor respondent of the National Intelligencer has the following comment on this subject:

The law which, in England and Ireland, requires the unanimity of juries, is at length becoming the subject of forcible comment from the judicial bench. In a case tried the other day in the Court of Exchequer eleven of the jury were agreed, and the par-ties in the cause objecting to take the vote of the majority, the Court could not accept it. The Lord Chief Baron took the opportunity of stating that he thought it must be lamented, considering how often persons must disagree, that unanimity was required. idering the increased intelligence of the day, it did seem extraordinary that twelve gentlemen must be kept together till they all agreed, though they were sworn to give their verdict according to their conscience. It was much to be regretted that their verdicts were not governed by a majority-not a small majorifor that would not do, but eleven to e, ten to two or nine to three. In reference to the case before him, the old practice of locking up juries all night-or, in other words, of torturing them into a unanimity which their conscience could not sanction-had very properly fallen into disuse; and, as there was no prospect of their agreeing after four hours' deliberation, he would discharge

When flowers are full of Heavendescended dews, they always hang their heads; but men hold theirs the higher the thing ready to fail 'ceptin that," more they receive, getting proud as they get

A mania of suicide prevails among he Asiatics on the island of Cubs. Almost Coolies by hanging, poisoning, drowning, &c. miles in height.

YOUNG MEN.

Our young men are a painful study. As they lounge about the street with bold, leering faces, poisoning the air with oaths, or whirling madly along behind lashed horses, or loom up dimly among the smoking haunts of folly, sin and shame, it is sickening to think that with them rests the future of this country, and in them lies its hope. It is no wonder that the hearts of fathers and mothers and sisters are filled with dread and grief. No wonder that the perpetual and earnest advice to the young man is to go into "ladies" society." The advice is good. There is positive safety for him in the society of a modest, gentle, kindly and sensible girl .-There is comparative safety for him in the company of a vain, giggling, trifling girl .-The most empty headed and empty hearted of coquettes is a more harmless companion for him than a cursing, tippling fellow who thinks all manner of silliness and sin and will travel fast, although hell yawns at the end of the road. Yes, your young man's salvation is the sweet smile and voice, the beautiful graces and accomplishments of some fair creature, attractive alike in mind

But your young man dare not go and see young woman he fancies, and make a friend and companion of her. Will not all the Mrs. Grundles think and say that it means something, and immediately and vigorously set to work to whisper their suspicions loud enough to the world-juctuding the respective families of the young persons-to hear them! Is not your young man a flirt, a desperate fellow in whom there is danger, if he is known to go to see a half a dozen girls at the same time? Has not this propriety which pervades our fine modern life something to of the young men? Has not rigid, ghastly ettiquette driven them from the parlor to the run shop and worse? In the days when some of us were boys and girls, it was not a proof that two young people were engaged to be married that they were often together, happy in the interchange of interest and sympathy and all kindly feeling. And somehow there were better boys then than now. And better girls too, for that matter,

ANOTHER CURE FOR CONSUMPTION .- The French physicians are at present interested in a new treatment for consumption, introduced by Dr. J. F. Churchill, an American physician in Paris. Dr. Churchill's theory of consumption is, that it is owing to an ersy, so-called at an end, as being a settled ficers to be allowed to take vengeance upon undue waste or an insufficient supply of phosphorous in the sis'em.

To supply this want he administers the of from five to twenty grains daily in a small quantity of sweetened water. In a paper by him before the Academy of Medicine at Paris he gave an account of forty-one cases treated in this way with success. He insists that the cure of consumption in the second and third stages (at a period consequently when there can be no uncertainty as to the nature of the disease) can be obtained in all cases by this treatment, except when the existing lesson of the lungs is of itself sufficient to produce death. He also says that these substances have not only a curative effect, but will, if used wherever there exists a suspicion of the disease, prevent its development, and thus act as a preservative with regard to consumption, just as vaccination does with regard to small pox,

THE USURY LAWS .- Hont's Merchants Magazine, in a recent and well digested article upon the financial affairs of the United States, after stating two remedies, which have been proposed to prevent the banks from overtrading-obliging them to keep on hand a certain portion of their obligations in specie, or forbidding the payment of interest to country banks of deposit-goes on to re-

mark: "We suggest a remedy which, to our mind, is better than either. Repeal the usury laws and allow free trade in money. Disguise it as we may, the present banking system is sustained because it is a safe, ingenious method of investing money at something above the ordinary rates of legal interest and it is straining at high dividends that of which the public complain. Either allow the private capitalist to loan his money directly and honorably at eight, nine, or ten per cent. per annum, or else restrict the bank dividends to legal interest, and forbid any accumulation of surplus profits. This will cut the knot of difficulty at once, and there need be no mystery about the effect in either

case. A JUDICIOUS APPOINTMENT.-Absalom L Beurem, of Mill Bend, in this county, has the appointment of Commissioner to run, mark, and fix the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee. Col. David W. Ballew, of Athens, is the other Commission er appointed for Tennessee, by Gov. Harris. Leonidas Baugh and Gen. Black, of Abingdop, are the commissioners on the part of Virginia .- Rogersville Independent.

THE TELEGRAPH VESSELS .-- We learn from private letters written by individuals on board the Telegraph fleet, that the strain upon both the Niagara and Aggamemnon was so great that it is doubtful whether they will ever again be put in good condition -The leaking in the Niagara was so rapid, that the rooms on the orlop deck were flooded .-The same letters state that, invariably, the strain straightened out the outer twist about the cable, leaving the central copper wire to bear the whole .- Pa. Eng.

A Western editor having published same village, upbraids him for obtruding his family matters upon the public.

Boy, what is your father doing to "Well I spose he's failing. I heard him tell mother, yesterday, to go round to the shops and get trusted all she could-and to do it right off, too-for he'd got every-

The Paris Moniteur announces that olographic experiments were made in France during the celipse of the sun on the 15th ultimo, and established the fact that every paper contains accounts of suicides of the moon has an atmosphere of twenty-five

A WEARY LIFE IT IS TO HAVE NO

Hol ye who at the anvil toil, And strike the sounding blow, The sparks fly to and fro. While answering to the hammer's ring, And fire's intenser glow-Oh, while we feel 'tis hard to toil And sweat the long day through, Remember it is harder still

Hol ye who till the stubborn soil, Whose hard hands guide the plow, Who bend beneath the Summer sun, With burning cheek and brow-Ye deem the curse still clings to earth But while ye feel 'tie hard to toil And labor all day through, Remember it is harder still To have no work to del

Ho! ye who plow the sea's blue fields-Who ride the restless wave. Beneath whose gallant vessel's keel There lies a yawning grave. Around whose bark the wintry winds Like fiends of fury rave-Oh, while ye feel 'tis hard to toil And labor long hours through, Remember it is harder still To have no work to do.

Ho! ye upon whose fevered cheeks
The hectic glow is bright,
Whose mental toil wears out the day And half the weary night; Who labor for the souls of men Companions of truth and light-Although you feel your toil is hard, Even with this glorious view, Remember it is harder still To have no work to do

Ho! all who labor-all who strive-Ye wield a lofty power; Do with your might, do with your strength Fill every golden hour; The glorious privilege to do, Is man's most noble dower, Oh, to your birthright and yourselves, To your own souls be true! weary, wretched life is theirs Who have no work to do!

HON. JAMES B. CLAY .- It is well known that John W. Forney was the chief manager in all that pertained to the canvass in Pennthe financial affairs. James B. Clay was invited to visit Pennsylvania during that canvass, and, we believe, was a guest at Wheatland during a portion of his sojonen in that that the nigh brindle was dead, State. Hear what Forney says of the "degenerate son:"

"Mr. Forney, in his Westchester address," says the Philadelphia Gazette," stated that several occasions in Pennsylvania, in the last aware that his loss was a judgment from Presidential campaign. This places the 'on- Heaven for his wickedness, worthy son of a gallant sire in a still more degraded position. It was bad enough in him to oppose his father's political friends, way I can pay them." nouth-niece of his father's personal enemy. How James Buchanan must have despised this 'degenerate son,' even when he was availing himsel of his ungracious services! Prentice has said some severe things of this hopeful politican, but when we take his character fully into consideration, we must admit that he has treated him more mildly than he de-

Suicipe.- Joseph S. George, one of the nost respectable citizens of Fauquire county, Virginia, committed suicide at his residence, near Briterburg, on the 27th ult., by hanging himself. He made his will, devising his property to his wife and children, and procured the signatures of three neighbors to it, telling them that he did not expect to live long. A short time afterwards he was found dead, hanging by the neck in his barn. His said, by a correspondent of the Alexandria says: Gazette, who furnishes the above, to be the cause of the set

Col. Tirus .- The Sherman (Grayson county, Texas) Patriot, of the 13th inst., has the following:

"Col. Titus, of Nicaraguan notoriety, rossed Red river at Preston, last week, with one hundred men well armed and equipped, on his way, (as he stated) to Oregon, as an independent fillibustering organization, but t strikes us somewhat forcibly that he with is command ere long be under the flag of Vidaurri, of Northern Mexico."

PUNCH ON PRINTERS-How nice this ing a printer! A public servant, and well nigh the slave of the devil ! a good natured fellow, must be killing polite on all occasions, especially to the ladies, must always be a dear duck of a man, always witty; always dignified, must never do snything that would not accord with the strictest sense of propriety of the most precise old maid, and must always be correct in what he says and does: is always expected to know the latest news, is styled muggins if he is not always posted, must of course please everybody. and certainly is supposed never to be in need of the "one thing needful," must work for cent of money in said bank. The check came nothing, board yourself, must trust every- into the hands of the plaintiffs, for a valuable of the "one thing needful," must work for body, and is thought a great bore if he should present his bill, must be a ladder for all political aspirants to step into office, who very soon become independent, don't owe him anything, consider the printer at best a sorry dog, who cannot expect any better treatment than kicks and cuffs, and finally summing it

Change of the Time of the Holston Conference.-Mr. Editor: I am advised by good authority, that the time at which the ston Conference is to be hold, as published in the plan of Episcopal visirations, fviz: 3d long leader on "Hogs," a rival paper in the November,) is too late; I have therefore changed the time to secommodate the Holston preachers. The Holston Conference instead of November 3d, as heretofore pub- from the Republic in 1849. Among the le-

Please publish this notice of change as soon as convenient, and call attention of the Yours truly, JAMES O. ANDREW.

Summerfield, July 10, 1868. 237 Dr. C. S. Swan, of Memphis, was ar

INTERESTING STATISTICS .- Among other interesting facts of DeBow's statistical view of the United States, we may mention that the foreign vote of the country is onetwelfth of the whole; that the State of New York has about one-eight of the population of the Union; that there is one house to every six persons in the country; that the number of persons who live east of the Mississippi is twelve times greater than those who live west thereof, that the distance between New York and New Orleans is greater than that between London and Constantinople, or Paris and St. Petersburg; over two fifths of the national territory is drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries. Of the 1,597 political newspapers published in the United States in 1850, 855 were whig and 743 were democratic. There are four hundred thousand Indians in our territory; at the close of the Revolution there were about thirty six thousand in the old thirteen States, according to an estimate of Gen. Knox; direct and indirect tax paid by each white person in the country \$4.24; number of real estate owners 1,500,000, or one in about 3.19 of the free males over twenty-one years of age; number of federal office holders (exclusive of army and navv) 35.466, a nine-fold increase since 1800, the population having increased about five fold; one fourth part of the people reside in villages, towns and cities; the number of people to a dwelling in New York city averages more than thirteen, in Boston nearly nine, in New Orleans nine, in Richmond about five.

A GOOD NATURED REBUKE.-A certain good natured old farmer preserved his constant good nature, let what would turn up. One day while the black tongue prevailed, one of his red oxen was reported dead.
"Is he," said the old man, "Well he always was a breechy old cuss. Take off his hide

and carry it down to Fletcher's: it will bring the cash. In an hour or two the man came back with the news that "line black" and his mate

were both dead. sylvania in 1856. He was entrusted with every secret, and had the entire control of all them from B., to save a bad debt I never extended in the financial affairs. James B. Clay was indles. Take the hides down to Fletcher's

they will be as good as cash." In an hour the man, came to inform him "Is he!" said the old man, " well he was a very old ox. Take off his hide and take it

down to Fletcher's, it is worth more than either of the others." Hereupon his wife taking upon herself the Mr. Buchanan himself prepared a portion of the speech which James B. Clay delivered on severely, and asked him if he was not

ENCOURAGING .- The Lordon Illustrated News says of India:

Whenever we meet the enemy-or rather, whenever he can be brought to meet us-be is defeated with slaughter; but it is like strik ing at a globule of quicksilver-it disperses under your hand, but separates into numberless small globules, ready to join again at the first opportunity.

FATAL DRINKING MATCH.-The Lancaster Pa., Inland Daily Times says, that Mr. Isaac Bear, of Warwick township, in that county, and one Garber, drank seven gallons of whisky in 13 days when Bear died of mania-a-polu, leaving Garber master of the

SNAKES ABOUT .- Philadelphia must be a pleasant place to live in. Snakes roam the inability to overcome a passion for liquor is atreets there. The Bulletin of Saturday

A huge box constrictor, which was kept as show at a tayern in Walnut street, above Eighth, escaped this morning, and working into a yard in the neighborhood, it mounted a tree and bid defiance to those who proposed to conture it. At last accounts his snake. ship was still entrenched among the branches

How THEY ARE BLED -The following paragraph is going the rounds of the papers:

Buchanan office holders, like the unfortunates in the reign of John Tyler, have to pay. The Chicago Times writes that Mr. Cook, the Chicago Postmaster, has informed the Administration that he has subscribed \$7000 towards the establishment of the Chicago Heraid, and has compelled his eighty clerks to subscribe from \$50 to \$100 each. The Herald was started as the Administra-

tion organ in Chicago. Its design was to overthrow the "Little Giant." We believe only two or three numbers were issued. Mr. Buchange should be convinced by this time that he is not "Jack the Giant Killer."

BANK DECISION .- We extract the following paragraph from the N. Y. Tribune :

The Supreme Court of Buffalo has decided an interesting case for bank tellers: The teller of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank cer-tified 5 check when the drawer had not a consideration, in due course of business: the bank refueing to pay, they brought their acthe law, settled for centuries, that the prin-cipal is liable for the acts of his agent, acting in the usual course of his employment.

ANOTHER WORLD .- A lewd young fellow, seeing an aged hermit go by him barefooted, up, he is expected to be "a man without a "Father," said he, "you are in a very miserable model and without a shadow." condition, if there is not another world."-"True, son," replied the hermit, "but what is your condition; if there is."

"Tew Hun."-The following is from the letter of an American now travelling in Italy. At sunset we reached Gaeta. This place abounds in historical interest, and it is will meet at Chattanooga, October 6th, 1858, here that the Pope found refuge when he fled gends of the place is one to the effect that he and the King of Naples, who had come preachers of that Conference to the change. to visit him in his exile, went on board of an American frigate. The commander welcomed them in these term: "Pope, how are you?" King, how d'ye do?" "Here, Lieut, Jones, You speak French, parley vous with the rested in that city, on the 22d ult, on a charge of forgery, and bound over in the auth of \$1000, for his appearance.

You speak French, parley vous with the Pope, while King and I go down and have a drink. King, come on."